

JULY 20, 1836.

BOOKS FOR SUMMER  
SCHOOLS.

READING BOOKS.

*Book for Reading and Spelling.*  
A book for the use of children, not aware of  
understanding those usually "dry subjects" in  
and in them it is sufficient to say that the  
same simple and attractive character as

for Reading and Spelling, with simple  
rules for avoiding common errors.

Cost of this book; it is just such a one as  
it will be adopted in every school in the  
United States.

*Primary Schools.*

Some have been made in the present edi-

tion in consequence, it has been adopted by  
the Committee for Primary

Studies, as the common reading book in

Grammar, with Progressive Exercises

First.

by the Boston Association of Instruc-

tors, as follows:

Finally, extend your Grammar, and we do

so it appears to be better adapted to the  
united schools, than any other with which

is copperplate engravings.—"This

and popular introduction to the study of

Arithmetick.—Peter Parley's method of teach-

ing children. This work is a plan at once

natural and easy. It contains a series of

engravings, illustrating scenes of chil-

dhood. The engravings are ac-

cute, and explanatory, and these

of simple questions in arithmetic, which

make author of several popular School

Books. Boston.

Parley's Arithmetic is to combine instruction

the attempt to do this has been success-

fully, in my opinion, well adapted to the use

in schools. It is one of the best

have seen.

of several valuable works,

Plymouth.

Parley's Arithmetic is with

express my decided opinion in favor of its

instruction of young children in the rudi-

the author's simple mode of teaching, by

appropriate cuts, is admirably calcu-

lated to attract the attention of chil-

dren. The engravings are ac-

cute, and explanatory, and these

of simple questions in arithmetic, which

make author of several popular School

Books. Boston.

Parley's Arithmetic is to combine instruction

the attempt to do this has been success-

fully, in my opinion, well adapted to the use

in schools. It is one of the best

have seen.

of several valuable works,

Plymouth.

Parley's Arithmetic is with

express my decided opinion in favor of its

instruction of young children in the rudi-

the author's simple mode of teaching, by

appropriate cuts, is admirably calcu-

lated to attract the attention of chil-

dren. The engravings are ac-

cute, and explanatory, and these

of simple questions in arithmetic, which

make author of several popular School

Books. Boston.

Parley's Arithmetic is to combine instruction

the attempt to do this has been success-

fully, in my opinion, well adapted to the use

in schools. It is one of the best

have seen.

of several valuable works,

Plymouth.

Parley's Arithmetic is with

express my decided opinion in favor of its

instruction of young children in the rudi-

the author's simple mode of teaching, by

appropriate cuts, is admirably calcu-

lated to attract the attention of chil-

dren. The engravings are ac-

cute, and explanatory, and these

of simple questions in arithmetic, which

make author of several popular School

Books. Boston.

Parley's Arithmetic is to combine instruction

the attempt to do this has been success-

fully, in my opinion, well adapted to the use

in schools. It is one of the best

have seen.

of several valuable works,

Plymouth.

Parley's Arithmetic is with

express my decided opinion in favor of its

instruction of young children in the rudi-

the author's simple mode of teaching, by

appropriate cuts, is admirably calcu-

lated to attract the attention of chil-

dren. The engravings are ac-

cute, and explanatory, and these

of simple questions in arithmetic, which

make author of several popular School

Books. Boston.

Parley's Arithmetic is to combine instruction

the attempt to do this has been success-

fully, in my opinion, well adapted to the use

in schools. It is one of the best

have seen.

of several valuable works,

Plymouth.

Parley's Arithmetic is with

express my decided opinion in favor of its

instruction of young children in the rudi-

the author's simple mode of teaching, by

appropriate cuts, is admirably calcu-

lated to attract the attention of chil-

dren. The engravings are ac-

cute, and explanatory, and these

of simple questions in arithmetic, which

make author of several popular School

Books. Boston.

Parley's Arithmetic is to combine instruction

the attempt to do this has been success-

fully, in my opinion, well adapted to the use

in schools. It is one of the best

have seen.

of several valuable works,

Plymouth.

Parley's Arithmetic is with

express my decided opinion in favor of its

instruction of young children in the rudi-

the author's simple mode of teaching, by

appropriate cuts, is admirably calcu-

lated to attract the attention of chil-

dren. The engravings are ac-

cute, and explanatory, and these

of simple questions in arithmetic, which

make author of several popular School

Books. Boston.

Parley's Arithmetic is to combine instruction

the attempt to do this has been success-

fully, in my opinion, well adapted to the use

in schools. It is one of the best

have seen.

of several valuable works,

Plymouth.

Parley's Arithmetic is with

express my decided opinion in favor of its

instruction of young children in the rudi-

the author's simple mode of teaching, by

appropriate cuts, is admirably calcu-

lated to attract the attention of chil-

dren. The engravings are ac-

cute, and explanatory, and these

of simple questions in arithmetic, which

make author of several popular School

Books. Boston.

Parley's Arithmetic is to combine instruction

the attempt to do this has been success-

fully, in my opinion, well adapted to the use

in schools. It is one of the best

have seen.

of several valuable works,

Plymouth.

Parley's Arithmetic is with

express my decided opinion in favor of its

instruction of young children in the rudi-

the author's simple mode of teaching, by

appropriate cuts, is admirably calcu-

lated to attract the attention of chil-

dren. The engravings are ac-

cute, and explanatory, and these

of simple questions in arithmetic, which

make author of several popular School

Books. Boston.

Parley's Arithmetic is to combine instruction

the attempt to do this has been success-

fully, in my opinion, well adapted to the use

in schools. It is one of the best

have seen.

of several valuable works,

Plymouth.

Parley's Arithmetic is with

express my decided opinion in favor of its

instruction of young children in the rudi-

the author's simple mode of teaching, by

appropriate cuts, is admirably calcu-

lated to attract the attention of chil-

dren. The engravings are ac-

cute, and explanatory, and these

of simple questions in arithmetic, which

make author of several popular School

Books. Boston.

Parley's Arithmetic is to combine instruction

the attempt to do this has been success-

fully, in my opinion, well adapted to the use

in schools. It is one of the best

have seen.

of several valuable works,

Plymouth.

Parley's Arithmetic is with

express my decided opinion in favor of its

instruction of young children in the rudi-

the author's simple mode of teaching, by

appropriate cuts, is admirably calcu-

lated to attract the attention of chil-

dren. The engravings are ac-

&lt;p

## ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1836.

## NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

[From our Correspondent]

SPRINGFIELD, JULY 16, 1836.

DEAR BROTHER—I find myself once more at conference,—and it is truly an occasion for gratitude to my heavenly Father, that I and so many of my brethren are yet alive, and are permitted to see each others' faces, and shake the friendly hand. We have, however, but little time to indulge in the luxury of enjoying each others' society. To transact the business of the Church have we come up here. In that business have we thus far been diligently employed. As the first part of the session is taken up with the examination of characters, there has but little occurred of special and general interest. There is the case of brother B. C. Phelps. This brother has been two years on trial, but does not make his appearance among us. Where is he? Don't be frightened at this question, brother Kingsbury,—he is doing well. He is a missionary on board a whale ship bound to the Indian Ocean! It is said the master of the ship was very anxious to have him go; he can labor with the seamen on board. In that ocean they have many calms; frequently several vessels lie near each other, and they can come together and have preaching. His preaching there may have many circumstances in its favor. He has gone unsupervised by the Church, as to the things of this world, but we trust he will share largely in her sympathies and her prayers. He has gone with nothing but the love of souls to constrain him, and will not Heaven speed him on his way? What a prospect has he before him! and what an event may this yet be in the history of missions! This spark smitten from the heavenly steel, may fly to its destined place, gathering magnitude and brightness in its course, and yet be the means of making that dark place a sea of moral brightness and glory.

This afternoon we had a session, at which a committee on *Peace* reported some important resolutions, which are to be furnished for publication in the *Herald*. The Rev. Mr. Wright, Agent of the American Peace Society, was present and made some remarks. His very appearance indicates that his soul is in the work. If a man's sentiments are to have any influence upon his life, it is highly important that peace principles be widely disseminated at the present day.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

Saturday evening was the anniversary of the Conference Temperance Society. The meeting was interesting. I expect some account of it will be furnished you by the Secretary of the Society.

The Rev. Dr. Bangs preached yesterday forenoon at the Wesley Chapel, and Rev. Dr. Olin in the afternoon. Professor Olin's sermon was on "Christian Union. I had not the pleasure of hearing it, but believe it was universally admired. The Conference have requested it for publication.

Yours, &amp;c.

## REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS

OF THE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION,  
Presented to the New England Conference, at its session in Springfield, Mass., held July 13th, 1836, and unanimously adopted by that body.

The Committee on Education are happy, in the discharge of their official duties, to be able to report that the educational institutions which pertain to the supervision of this body, jointly with adjacent conferences, are in a state of, perhaps, unprecedented prosperity.

The one more immediately under its patronage is the WESLEYAN ACADEMY, at Wilbraham, Mass. This Seminary is venerable in the regard of our Church, as the eldest among its literary institutions, being the first which was successfully established after the destruction of the Cokesbury College. It was originally situated in New Market, N. H., whence it was transferred, in 1825, to its present highly eligible location, since which time it has been progressing with a steady and most gratifying prosperity.

Communications which have been made to the Committee, exhibit its present condition as auspicious, beyond what it has been in any preceding period in its history. Its popularity is unrivaled by any similar institution in the country, and this popularity is constantly extending, by the dispersion through the land, of numerous examples of that thorough and practical discipline which has distinguished the institutions of this school. It possesses an efficiently constituted Faculty, together with a well selected library and adequate apparatus. Its funds, vested in various kinds of stock, amount to between 25,000 and \$30,000, and its income about equals its expenditure. Under such favorable circumstances, it could not be otherwise than that this institution should attract around it the interest and patronage of the public.—Such has been the influx of students, that it has been embarrassed to find room for their accommodation. We are happy to learn that the Trustees are considering means to supply this deficiency.

The Committee take great satisfaction in tracing the moral tendency of this Academy during the number of years that have elapsed since its origin. The fervent prayers and holy sympathies which from the laying of the corner-stone until it rose to completion, and through the subsequent years of its history, have gathered around it from hundreds of hearts, many of which, and those among its most liberal patrons, are now cold in the grave, have not been wasted to the winds, but have rendered it at once a fountain of intelligence and a well-spring of spiritual life, whence have emanated in blended streams, more or less over the whole extent of the land, the influences of salutary knowledge and the purer efficacy of the truth as it is in Jesus. It may be safely asserted, that no similar institution has sent out a more benevolent and wide-spread influence on the community. Its pupils are scattered into every section of the United States; many are in the British possessions, some in the isles of the sea, and some in Europe. Large numbers of the members of our Northern Conferences, and some of the Middle and Southern ones have gone forth from under its parental care. It has supplied to the West and South many of their most successful teachers. A number likewise have become missionaries of the Word, a number have entered the different vocations of professional life, some are principals and instructors in our more northern academies, while all the Faculty which now conducts its own instructions, have one its pupils.

During the past year extensive religious interest has prevailed in the school, and many have been converted to God.

The popular classes of our republic are exposed at the

We cannot but congratulate the Church on the possession of such a valuable means for the education of youth, and commend it still to its affectionate interest and fervent prayers. The institution has been eminently distinguished for its success in female education, and the large number of females that resort to it, has suggested to the Committee the propriety of recommending that measures be taken to establish somewhere within the Conference a Female Boarding Academy. The Committee cannot conclude their notice of this school, without further recommending that the Conference, by a committee otherwise, suggest to the Trustees to adopt such measures as shall afford greater facilities for the education of the children of preachers. The zealous interest with which the members of this Conference have foisted the school, as well as the pecuniary assistance which they have rendered it,—efforts to which it is indebted, to some extent, for its success,—will no doubt command such a consideration to the attention of the Trustees.

The next institution to which the attention of the Committee has been directed, and respecting which they have received communications, is the WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, at Middletown, Conn. These communications exhibit it in a state of rapidly progressing prosperity. Though still in its infant years, it promises, under the continued sympathies, which have hitherto been bestowed upon it by our people, soon to attain that maturity of character and commanding reputation which years alone have sufficed to procure for many of its sister institutions. The high appreciation and extensive desire for education, which distinguish all classes of the present age, together with the large amount of spirited and enterprising juvenile population included in our extended connection, are identified with the future well-being of our cause. Both its internal efficiency and its external influence will, under God, measurably depend in the future, upon their successful operation. The youthful intellect of the nation does and will demand education. The demand is interestingly characteristic of the period in which we live; and if properly answered, if the streams that are to quench this wide-spread intellectual thirst are rendered refreshing and healthful by infusing the purifying influence of religion into their very fountain heads, if like the streams that gush from the stony rock in the wilderness, they flow from the fountains of life in the Rock of ages, then the education of this country, instead of being perverted to an instrument of infidelity, or a means of investing public vice and elegance, will only swell still wider the influences of personal immorality with the fascinations of refinement and elegance. The Wesleyan University has already furnished a demonstration of this remark. The number of students who have, at the present early period of its history, resorted to it, has been so large that all the room which it can conveniently afford has been occupied, and the Trustees have been compelled to adopt measures for the erection of an additional building. The contemplated building will be 150 by 50 feet, and four stories high. The probable expense will be from 25,000 to \$30,000. The annual expenditure has heretofore exceeded the annual income by about \$2,000. It is expected, however, that the additional building about to be erected, will, by furnishing accommodation for a much larger number of students, raise the receipts for instruction sufficiently to meet the deficit. For the expense of this new edifice, the Trustees are dependent upon the liberality of the people; they cannot, however, from the growing interest felt among us for education, doubt that it will be promptly provided.

At the last session of this body, the Rev. J. Lindsey was appointed an Agent to solicit donations for the University. The Committee are happy to report that his efforts have succeeded in raising the sum of about \$10,000, which, considering the unexpected demands that have been made, during the same year, on the liberality of our people, exceeds what could have been anticipated. It is urgently recommended that the appointment of the Agent be continued the ensuing year.

The President of the college has since the last Conference visited Europe, for the purpose of procuring additional apparatus. About \$3,000 have been thus expended, and the purchases, which have arrived at the University, furnish it with some of the best instruments for experimental illustration, that are to be found in any similar institution in the country. The University provides for the study of the English sciences as a distinct course. Convenience is thus afforded to many who either have not the disposition or the means for the prosecution of the entire course, but who desire to extend their acquisition in English studies farther than the provisions of secondary academies will allow. The rapid growth of this young and spirited institution, together with the eminent ability of its Faculty, and the zeal for its welfare that is increasingly pervading the Church, are considerations which excite the most sanguine hopes of its future prosperity.

From the brief view which we have above spread before the attention of Conference, of the two institutions which come particularly under the notice of the Committee, the most flattering conclusions may be drawn of the interest of our people for the momentous cause of education, their readiness and liberality in sustaining any well directed endeavor in behalf of that cause, and the absence of that indifference, the imputation of which has been so often and so perniciously reiterated against us.

We cannot, however, but recommend an active continuance of their patronage for these institutions. The zeal, already so prompt, has not yet reached its full measure. Our young and beloved University urgently demands still more competent endowments, and we would earnestly beseech the liberality of its friends in their contributions to the Agent who shall apply to them in its behalf the ensuing year.

In conclusion, the Committee would submit for the adoption of Conference, the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the following, which has attended our literary friends, evidently indicate the special appropriation of God, and hence require, the continued exertion of our preachers and people to sustain them.

*Resolved*, That in view of the civil, intellectual, and moral interests derived to the community from their agency, their demand for pecuniary aid makes a direct and powerful appeal which should be promptly met by the philanthropist and Christian.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to the superintendent to appoint an agent for the Wesleyan University the ensuing year.

*Resolved*, That we suggest to our members and friends the expediency of selecting a suitable location for a Female Boarding Academy.

*Resolved*, That the preachers stationed in the city of Boston, and Jacob Sleeper, Esq. and Dr. A. B. Snow be a Committee of correspondence on this subject.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ISAAC STODDARD,  
JOTHAM HORTON,  
JOHN W. CASE,  
JOHN LORD,  
ABEL STEVENS.

The Springfield Gazette contains the following account of the temperance meeting referred to by our correspondent at Conference. We publish also the account in the same paper of a temperance meeting on Sabbath evening:

On Saturday evening last, the Temperance Society held its annual meeting at the Methodist Chapel. A report was presented by the managers which contained cheering and encouraging evidence that the cause of temperance has deeply enlisted the feelings of the conference—has thoroughly pervaded the whole Methodist communion, and is increasing in strength from year to year. The society was formed about three years since, and is based upon the principle of entire abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

We learned from the report, that an attempt was made at the last General Conference of the Methodist church of the United States, to restore the rule of John Wesley, which, we believe, prescribes total abstinence from spirituous liquors, as one of the terms of admission into the church. The attempt did not then succeed; but such has been the progress of public sentiment on this point, that it is believed the rule prevails in practice, by common consent, and it is thought the time is not far distant, when it will be adopted as a rule of the order.

The meeting was addressed with much fervor and eloquence, by several gentlemen, among whom were Rev. Dr. Bangs and Rev. Mr. Taylor.

Beside our responsibility is much augmented by the circumstances of that class of the community in respect to which God has honored us; but hearing of him, and hearing of him, are very different things. He has a peculiar kind of eloquence, exceedingly attractive, and which must be heard in order to be duly appreciated. It cannot be described in words, but it is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is the language of the heart, and the soul.

It is

wishes to say, that in the above report some mistakes in giving too much credit to other individuals and not enough to others, are conscious of any, and finds the money to be accounts almost exactly, notwithstanding received by him in almost every variety

J. SANBORN, *Treasurer.*  
Christian Advocate and Journal is requested  
J. S.

is the preamble, and an abstract of Sabbath School Committee, presented to Conference at its session in Springfield, 13th, 1836, which the Conference ordered by the Committee.

we have attended to the duties assigned to us by the Conference, have made returns. The some attempt to obtain, addition to the Sabbath School Reports, the amount society for the support of its school. They several instances, to obtain this item of information the preachers not expecting to render in, were not generally ready, and the Committee to withhold the returns of money's in them, but to suggest the propriety and providing, by order of Conference, for the item to succeeding reports. They also suggest the propriety and importance of returning, the number of those belonging to schools who had experienced religion during the brought into the report.

we hope they are not going beyond their say that, in examining these returns, it them that the number of scholars might augmented, as also the number of Bible

as, the prosperity of Sabbath Schools

mainly depends on the interest which

manifests, for them, if we all would engage

and perseveringly in the cause of these in several appointments for the ensuing year, the next session would be able to report

evidence of unusual success. And per

the noble institution of Sabbath Schools

entire degree the hope of the church, and

the Committee beg the indulgence of the

preachers, to make their report, and the

Committee would be much lighter if our

the Presiding Elders, would, as they

are very trouble, and as some have already

round of the Sabbath Schools on their re

count to the Committee.

of the Sabbath Schools on the several dis

whole Conference, are as follow:—

No. of Circuits.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Scholars.	No. in Library.	No. in White Classes.
33	39	44	511	5107	8445
19	27	27	273	1877	3616
23	30	33	319	1164	3221
22	38	38	388	1776	4264
24	22	25	255	1994	3345
inf.	121	156	182	9894	2313
					83
					EDW. OTHEMAN, P. T. KENNEY.

#### MENTS OF THE PREACHERS

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

REC'D.—B. Otheman, P. E.

Street—A. Stevens.

ld Street—J. Horton.

Street and South Boston—J. Hamilton,

Tracy.

Church—E. T. Taylor.

Geor. Pickering.

H. Downing.

Cheslea, Medford—E. Otheman.

Lynnfield and North Reading—D.

Kent.

W. D. Fletcher.

H. Thacher, Sup.

W. Sanborn.

Topsfeld—E. M. Beebe, S. E. Pike.

H. Brownson.

Downing.

J. Bayley.

W. D. Fillmore.

T. C. Pierce.

T. Merritt.

S. Spaulding.

J. Knight.

and Abington—E. W. Stickney, E. B.

or, Hingham and Cohasset—E. Bradley.

Wm. Ramsell.

and North West Duxbury—L. Bates, H. B.

erson Hascall.

Bridgewater—S. Benton.

Stoughton—A. Binney, J. W. Case.

J. Dighton—Spaulding, C. Haywood.

S. Macready.

DISTRICT—D. Kilburn, P. E.

East—D. Sargent.

East—A. U. Swinton.

S. W. Coggeshall.

Rich—N. Paine.

co. Parker.

S. Ellis.

and Marlboro'—C. Virgin, L. Boyden, E.

Sup.

C. Scott.

H. Walden, W. H. Richards.

Geo. Stone.

W. P. White.

F. Dane.

Bonney.

ovejoy; one to be supplied.

C. Otis, N. B. Spaulding.

aphra Kirby.

M. Bidwell.

R. Bowen.

L Leicester—T. W. Tucker, D. L. Wins-

—H. Cummings.

fusion—J. T. Burrill.

DISTRICT—J. A. Merrill, P. E.

Wesley Chapel—A. D. Merrill.

Asbury Chapel—H. H. White.

Townsend.

J. Moulton, J. W. Lewis.

J. Drake, Wm. Taylor.

Charles C. Barnes.

R. Ransom.

D. Easterbrook, T. Marcy.

R. Livesey.

Robbins.

North—J. Porter, J. W. Hardy, Sup.

South Hadley and Chicopee—E. Blake.

Ludlow—P. Hawks.

Ashburnham—C. Noble.

Brookfield and Ware—Samuel Heath.

Wales, Monson and South Wilbraham—O. Wilder.

J. O. Dean.

Bethelton—H. Perry.

Savoy—Samuel Palmer.

Colerain—J. D. Bridge.

Worthington and Ashfield—Ephm. Scott, W. Gordon.

West Farms and West Hampton—A. Niles.

W. Fisk, President of the Wesleyan University.

D. Patten, Principal of the Wilbraham Academy.

NEW LONDON DISTRICT—D. Dorchester, P. E.

New London—S. H. Haskell.

Norwich North—S. Duffer.

“ Falls—A. C. Wheat.

Landing—William Livesey.

Franklin—E. Benton, S. Leonard.

Mystic—P. T. Kenney.

Borzon and Montville—F. Nutting.

Lyme—To be supplied.

Hebron—J. Shepard.

Chatham—D. Todd.

Glastonbury—To be supplied.

Manchester—To be supplied.

East Windsor—W. Ward.

Warehouse Point—J. Stoddard.

Tolland—A. Hale.

Staford—L. B. Griffing, John Caldwell.

Willimantic—Philetus Green.

Masfield and Bolton—B. M. Walker, L. Pierce.

Eastford—S. Cushing.

Thompson—W. Kimball.

Plainfield—J. Ireson, Sup.

Webster—J. Cady.

Southwark—R. W. Allen, C. A. Carter.

Somers—James Nichols.

Benjamin C. Phelps, Missionary to the Whalem in

the Indian Ocean.

John Lindsey, Agent for the Wesleyan University.

NEW BEDFORD DISTRICT—D. Webb, P. E.

New Bedford, Elm Street—S. W. Willson.

“ Fourth Street—P. Cranfill.

Mariners' Church—E. Mudge.

Fair Haven Village—D. Leslie.

Head of the River—D. K. Banister.

Fall River—Mark Staples.

Portsmouth—J. Litch.

Westport and Little Compton—P. Crandon.

Newport—Thomas Ely.

Middleborough and Rochester—P. Marsh.

Falmouth—S. Hull.

Egerton—J. C. Roncet.

Holme Hole and Chilmark—J. B. Brown.

Nantucket—J. Lord.

Southwicks—H. Mayo.

Monument and Seaside—A. Holway.

Barnstable and Yarmouth—J. Steel, H. H. Smith.

South Yarmouth—To be supplied.

Chatham—To be supplied.

Harpich—E. Willard, Sup.

Eastham—W. Emerick.

Wellfleet—B. F. Lambard.

Wellfleet South—Franklin Fisk.

North Truro—T. W. Gile.

South Truro—To be supplied.

Provincetown—F. Upham.

Orleans—T. G. Brown.

Wareham—Samuel Phillips.

J. Lee, Superintendent of the Oregon Mission.

P. Sabin, transferred to the Michigan Conference.

W. Withey and G. W. Bates, transferred to the Maine Conference.

The session closed at about 2 o'clock, Friday morning.

PARLEY'S BIBLE GAZETTEER.—Peter Parley's Bi

## Poetry.

[From the New York Mirror.]

## EARTH'S CHILDREN CLEAVE TO EARTH.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

Earth's children cleave to earth—her frail,  
Decaying children, dread decay;  
You must that rises from the vale,  
And lessens in the morning ray.—

Look, how by mountain rivulet,  
It lingers as it upward creeps,  
And clings to fern and cowpea set  
Along the green and dewy steeps.

Clings to the flowery kalmia, clings  
To precipices fringed with grass,  
Dark maples, when the wood-thrush sings,  
And bowers of fragrant sassafras.

Yet, all in vain—it passes still  
From hold to hold—it cannot stay;  
And, in the very beams that fill  
The world with gladness, wastes away,

Till parting from the mountain's brow,  
It vanishes from human eye,  
And that which sprung of earth is now  
A portion of the glorious sky.

SURE THE ROSE IS LIKE A SIGH.  
COMPOSED BY A BLIND CHILD.

If this delicious, grateful flower,  
Which blooms but for a little hour,  
Should to the sight as lovely be,  
As from its fragrance seems to me,  
A sigh must then its color show,  
For that's the softest joy I know.  
And sure the rose is like a sigh,  
Just born to soothe, and then to die.

My father, when our fortune smiled,  
With jewels decked his sightless child,  
Their glittering worth the world might see;  
But ah! they shed no sweets for me!  
Still as the present failed to charm,  
The trickling drops bedewed my arm;  
And sure the gift to me most dear,  
Was a kind father's pitying tear.

[From the Western Presbyterian Herald.]

## THE FIRST HYMN OF SYNEUSIS.

ATTEMPTED IN ENGLISH.

Some urge the foaming steed;  
Some draw the twanging bow;  
Some, with care, to deck  
And blind the graceful hair,  
In ringlets round the neck;  
While others, young and fair,  
In splendid circles shine,  
Admired and loved no less  
For sweetly modest mind,  
Than featured loveliness.

Be mine the tranquil spot,  
Where I may live alone,  
All the world forgot;  
But not to God unknown.  
For, what is gold, or fame,  
Or strength, or beauty?—Dust!  
Or what a regal name  
Compared with heavenly trust?

BIBLIOPHILES.

## Miscellaneous.

## MY MOTHER'S LAST PRAYER.

"May God protect thee, my little son," said my mother, as I stood by her dying bed.—There was a soft tremor in her fainting voice, that checked the joyous laugh which trembled on my lip, as I in childish joyfulness, shook the pale hand of my dying parent from my head, and buried my brow in the rich mass of bright hair which floated over my pillow. Again her sweet voice sighed forth, "Lead her not into temptation, but deliver her from evil." I raised my face from its beautiful resting place, and, young as I was, felt the influence of a mother's prayer. Her lips still moved, and her deep blue eyes were bent on me as if they would have left one of their bright, unearthly rays, as a seal to her death-bed covenant, but she spoke not again; the last effort of nature had uttered that prayer, and she lived not to breathe another.

I have every reason to believe that God has, in a great degree, caused that prayer to be instrumental in gaining its own answer; for often when the heedlessness of childhood and youth would have led me into errors, has the sweet voice now hushed forever, intermingled with my thoughts, and, like the rosy link of a fairy chain, drawn me from my purpose. Oft, when my brow was wretched with flowers for the festival, when my cheek has been flushed, and my eye sparkled with anticipated pleasure, have I caught the reflection of that eye in the mirror, and thought it resembled my mother's; her last material supplication to heaven has come back to my memory; the clustering roses have been torn from my head; sober sadness has chased the natural glow from my cheek, and the sight from my eye, and my thoughts have been carried back to my lost parent, and from her to the heaven she inhabits; the festival, with all its attractions, has been forgotten, and I have been delivered from temptation."

Again: when the sparkling wine cup has almost bathed my lips, has the last prayer of my mother seemed to mingle with its contents, and it has remained untasted. When my hand has rested in that of the dishonorable, and trembled at the touch of him, that saith in his heart there is no God," has that voice seemed to flow with his fascinating accents; I have listened to it, and fled as if from a serpent of my mortal forest.

Never have I received any great good—escaped any threatening evil, or been delivered from any temptation, but I have imputed it to the effects of my mother's last prayer."

## THE SPIRIT OF THE NIGHT.

A PARABLE—BY MISS MARTINEAU.

As the sun was withdrawing his light from one hemisphere, the guardian spirits of man followed his course, as they were wont, that they might visit every land in turn.

But two who had been among the abodes of men all the day, lingered, unwilling to leave those whom they had ministered.

To the one had been committed the urn which held the waters of bitterness, and he was called Wo. His young sister was named Peace; and in her hand was placed the lyre whose music was of heaven.

"There are some," said Wo, "who will not be ready to hearken to thee to-morrow, my sister, if I leave them already."

"There are also some, my brother, whom I have

not yet soothed to deep repose. Oh! that we might tarry awhile!"

"We may not tarry, for there is need of us afar. Yet one thing may we do. Let us give of our power to another, that she may minister till we return."

So they called upon CONSCIENCE, and charged her to descend with the shadows of night, and to visit the abodes of men. The angel of Wo gave her of the waters of his urn, and said unto his sister, "Give her thy lyre, for what other music needest thou than thine own songs? What other music is so sweet?"

And when they had charged their messenger to await them at the eastern gate when the morning should open it unto them, they spread their wings and hastened down the west.

The messenger gazed after them afar: and when she marked the dim majesty of the elder spirit, and the mild beauty of his sister, she bent her head and silently went her way.

"What hast thou beheld?" said the angels to their messenger, when the portals of light were unclosed. "Are the healing waters spent? Hath the lyre been tuneful?"

"The waters are not spent," she replied, "for mine own tears have made this urn to overflow. The lyre was tuned in paradise; else my trembling hand had jarred its strings."

"Alas!" cried the younger spirit, "where then hast thou ministered?"

"When the evening star appeared, I descended among the shadows, where I heard a voice calling from afar. It came from a space where raging fires were kindled by the hands of priests. Night hovered above, but the flames forbade her approach, and I could not abide longer beneath her wings. He who appealed unto me, stood chained amidst the fires which already preyed upon him. I swept the strings of the lyre, and smilie over-spread his face. Even while the melody waxed sweeter, the dark-eyed spirit of the tomb came up, and bore him away asleep."

He (the surgeon) then explained to the persons present, that this peculiarly vulnerable part could not be reached, excepting only by the means above described; that is, putting the instrument used sideways into the corner of the eye, and then immediately direct it in a straightforward manner, so as to penetrate in a direction towards the brain, under the upward part of the nasal bone. "Such an operation, (he said) performed with the smallest needle, produced instantaneous death."

The young angel smiled as she said, "Hearkeneth now to nobler harmonies than ours! But was there none other amidst the flames to whom thou couldst minister?"

"Alas! there was one who lied through fear. He was led back to his cell, whither I followed him. I shed the waters into his soul, and the bitterness thereof tormented him more than any scorching flames which have consumed his body. Yet must I visit him nightly till he dies."

"Droop not thy wings because of thy anguish, my sister," said the elder spirit. "He shall yet be thine when he is made pure for thy presence."

"I have been," said the messenger, "beside the couch of the dying, in the palace, and beneath the lowly roof. I have shed into one departing soul the burning tears of the slave, and soothed the spirit of another with the voices of grateful death. I have made the chambers of one rich man echo with the cries of the oppressed, and surrounded the pillow of another with the fatherless who call him parent. Kings have sought to hide themselves as I drew nigh, while the eye of the mourner hath lighted up at my approach. The slumbers of some have I hallowed with music, while they knew not I was at hand; and others have I startled with visions, who guessed not whence they came. I am filled with awe at mine own power."

"It shall increase," said the elder spirit, "while mine own wane. The fountain of bitter waters wasteth continually. When it shall be dried up I will break mine urn."

"And my lyre," said his sister, "shall it not be hushed by mightier music from on high?"

"Nay, my sister, not then, nor ever. No mightier music shall make men cease to love thine. They shall gather together to hear thee in their cities, and shall seek thee in the wilderness and by the sea shore. The aged shall hear thee chant among the tombs, and the young shall dance unto thy lay. Unto the simple shall thy melodies breathe from amidst the flowers of the meadows; and the wise shall intrude as they go to and fro among the stars."

Then the messenger sighed, saying, "When shall these things be?"

"When thou art queen among men. Knowest thou not that such is thy destiny? Thou art now our messenger, but we shall at length be thy servants. Yea, when yonder sun shall wander away into the depths, and the earth shall melt like the morning cloud, it shall be thine to lead the myriads of thy people to the threshold whence the armies of heaven come forth. It shall be thine to open to them the portals, which I may not pass."

AN EVERLASTING NOW.

One of our poets—(which is it?) speaks of an *everlasting now*. If such a condition of existence were offered to us in this world, and it were put to the vote whether we should accept the offer, and fix all things immutably as they are, who are they whose voices would be given in the affirmative?

Not those who are in pursuit of fortune, or fame, or of knowledge, or of enjoyment, or of happiness; though with regard to all of these, as far as any of them are attainable, there is more pleasure in the pursuit than in the attainment.

Not those who are at sea, or travelling in a stage coach.

Not the man who is shaving himself.

Not those who have the toothache, or who are having a tooth drawn.

The fashionable beauty might; and the fashionable singer, and the fashionable opera dancer, and the actor who is in the height of his power and reputation. So might the alderman at a city feast. Would the heir who is squandering a large fortune faster than it was accumulated for him. And the thief who is not taken, and the convict who is not hanged, and the scoffer at religion, whose heart belies his tongue.

Not the wise and the good.

Not those who are in sickness or in sorrow.

Not I.

But were I endowed with the power of suspending the effect of time upon the things around me, methinks there are some of my flowers which should neither fall nor fade: decidedly my kitten should never attain to cathood; and I am afraid my little boy would continue to "mis-speak half uttered words;" and never, while I live, outgrow that epicure dress of French gray, half European, half Asiatic in its fashion.—*The Doctor.*

SLEEP.

Sleep is much modified by habit. Thus, an old artillery-man often enjoys tranquil repose while the cannon are thundering around him; an engineer has been known to fall asleep within a boiler, while his fellows were beating it on the outside with their ponderous hammers; and the repose of a miller is no wise uncommoded by the noise of his mill. Sound ceases to be a stimulus to such men, and what would prove an inexpressible annoyance to others, is by them altogether unheeded. It is common for carriers to sleep on horseback, and couchmen on their coaches. During the battle of the Nile, some boys were so exhausted, that they fell asleep on the deck amid the deafening thunder of that dreadful engage-

"You have it," cried Abernethy, "turn him up, and we will see."

They immediately cut down the buck, and discovered a small piece of fractured bone, not bigger than half a pin, which had penetrated the spine; then taking the corpse by the nose, they observed, as they turned the head one way, the splinter came out, and as they turned it the contrary, it entered the vital chord. The problem of his death was now at once solved, and I learnt how little it took to stop the great machine of life in man.

There is also another mode of losing life in a very simple way, which I became acquainted with in consequence of an accident. A man was found in a field quite dead, with a hay-fork or prong by the side of him; he was opened, but no probable cause of death could be discovered.

So they called upon CONSCIENCE, and charged her to descend with the shadows of night, and to visit the abodes of men. The angel of Wo gave her of the waters of his urn, and said unto his sister, "Give her thy lyre, for what other music needest thou than thine own songs? What other music is so sweet?"

And when they had charged their messenger to await them at the eastern gate when the morning should open it unto them, they spread their wings and hastened down the west.

The messenger gazed after them afar: and when she marked the dim majesty of the elder spirit, and the mild beauty of his sister, she bent her head and silently went her way.

"What hast thou beheld?" said the angels to their messenger, when the portals of light were unclosed. "Are the healing waters spent? Hath the lyre been tuneful?"

"The waters are not spent," she replied, "for mine own tears have made this urn to overflow. The lyre was tuned in paradise; else my trembling hand had jarred its strings."

"Alas!" cried the younger spirit, "where then hast thou ministered?"

"When the evening star appeared, I descended among the shadows, where I heard a voice calling from afar. It came from a space where raging fires were kindled by the hands of priests. Night hovered above, but the flames forbade her approach, and I could not abide longer beneath her wings. He who appealed unto me, stood chained amidst the fires which already preyed upon him. I swept the strings of the lyre, and soothed his face. Even while the melody waxed sweeter, the dark-eyed spirit of the tomb came up, and bore him away asleep."

He (the surgeon) then explained to the persons present, that this peculiarly vulnerable part could not be reached, excepting only by the means above described; that is, putting the instrument used sideways into the corner of the eye, and then immediately direct it in a straightforward manner, so as to penetrate in a direction towards the brain, under the upward part of the nasal bone. "Such an operation, (he said) performed with the smallest needle, produced instantaneous death."

The young angel smiled as she said, "Hearkeneth now to nobler harmonies than ours! But was there none other amidst the flames to whom thou couldst minister?"

"When the evening star appeared, I descended among the shadows, where I heard a voice calling from afar. It came from a space where raging fires were kindled by the hands of priests. Night hovered above, but the flames forbade her approach, and I could not abide longer beneath her wings. He who appealed unto me, stood chained amidst the fires which already preyed upon him. I swept the strings of the lyre, and soothed his face. Even while the melody waxed sweeter, the dark-eyed spirit of the tomb came up, and bore him away asleep."

He (the surgeon) then explained to the persons present, that this peculiarly vulnerable part could not be reached, excepting only by the means above described; that is, putting the instrument used sideways into the corner of the eye, and then immediately direct it in a straightforward manner, so as to penetrate in a direction towards the brain, under the upward part of the nasal bone. "Such an operation, (he said) performed with the smallest needle, produced instantaneous death."

The young angel smiled as she said, "Hearkeneth now to nobler harmonies than ours! But was there none other amidst the flames to whom thou couldst minister?"

"When the evening star appeared, I descended among the shadows, where I heard a voice calling from afar. It came from a space where raging fires were kindled by the hands of priests. Night hovered above, but the flames forbade her approach, and I could not abide longer beneath her wings. He who appealed unto me, stood chained amidst the fires which already preyed upon him. I swept the strings of the lyre, and soothed his face. Even while the melody waxed sweeter, the dark-eyed spirit of the tomb came up, and bore him away asleep."

He (the surgeon) then explained to the persons present, that this peculiarly vulnerable part could not be reached, excepting only by the means above described; that is, putting the instrument used sideways into the corner of the eye, and then immediately direct it in a straightforward manner, so as to penetrate in a direction towards the brain, under the upward part of the nasal bone. "Such an operation, (he said) performed with the smallest needle, produced instantaneous death."

The young angel smiled as she said, "Hearkeneth now to nobler harmonies than ours! But was there none other amidst the flames to whom thou couldst minister?"

"When the evening star appeared, I descended among the shadows, where I heard a voice calling from afar. It came from a space where raging fires were kindled by the hands of priests. Night hovered above, but the flames forbade her approach, and I could not abide longer beneath her wings. He who appealed unto me, stood chained amidst the fires which already preyed upon him. I swept the strings of the lyre, and soothed his face. Even while the melody waxed sweeter, the dark-eyed spirit of the tomb came up, and bore him away asleep."

He (the surgeon) then explained to the persons present, that this peculiarly vulnerable part could not be reached, excepting only by the means above described; that is, putting the instrument used sideways into the corner of the eye, and then immediately direct it in a straightforward manner, so as to penetrate in a direction towards the brain, under the upward part of the nasal bone. "Such an operation, (he said) performed with the smallest needle, produced instantaneous death."

The young angel smiled as she said, "Hearkeneth now to nobler harmonies than ours! But was there none other amidst the flames to whom thou couldst minister?"

"When the evening star appeared, I descended among the shadows, where I heard a voice calling from afar. It came from a space where raging fires were kindled by the hands of priests. Night hovered above, but the flames forbade her approach, and I could not abide longer beneath her wings. He who appealed unto me, stood chained amidst the fires which already preyed upon him. I swept the strings of the lyre, and soothed his face. Even while the melody waxed sweeter, the dark-eyed spirit of the tomb came up, and bore him away asleep."

He (the surgeon) then explained to the persons present, that this peculiarly vulnerable part could not be reached, excepting only by the means above described; that is, putting the instrument used sideways into the corner of the eye, and then immediately direct it in a straightforward manner, so as to penetrate in a direction towards the brain, under the upward part of the nasal bone. "Such an operation, (he said) performed with the smallest needle, produced instantaneous death."

The young angel smiled as she said, "Hearkeneth now to nobler harmonies than ours! But was there none other amidst the flames to whom thou couldst minister?"

"When the evening star appeared, I descended among the shadows, where I heard a voice calling from afar. It came from a space where raging fires were kindled by the hands of priests. Night hovered above, but the flames forbade her approach, and I could not abide longer beneath her wings. He who appealed unto me, stood chained amidst the fires which already preyed upon him. I swept the strings of the lyre, and soothed his face. Even while the melody waxed sweeter, the dark-eyed spirit of the tomb came up, and bore him away asleep."

He (the surgeon) then explained to the persons present, that this peculiarly vulnerable part could not be reached, excepting only by the means above described; that is, putting the instrument used sideways into the corner of the eye, and then immediately direct it